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House.

The more people study it, the less

difference they see between Sullivanism

and Coyism.

The people of Indianapolis are coming

to the conclusion that they have had

enough of Sullivanism.

It is generally conceded that Messrs.

Holman, Springer and Bland will be

given rear seats on House committees.

FROM September, 1892, to date the

city has paid in interest \$21,376 an

hour. This represents the excess of

interest which the taxpayers of Indian-

apolis are paying as the price of this

"business administration."

In those quarters where the shout-

ers of the slogan "The tariff is a tax,"

there is now an ominous silence except

the occasional voices of Henry Watter-

son and the Chicago Herald.

THERE never were so many men in this

country who know so much more than

they did a year ago. Unfortunately, it

is the knowledge of experience, and con-

sequently is belated wisdom.

THE appointments which the President

has recently made in New York

indicate plainly that the administration

proposes to have a machine of its own

with which to fight Senator Hill and

Tammany.

Such progress has Mr. Bynum made

toward statesmanship that his constitu-

ents should not be surprised two weeks

hence to read his opinion to the effect

that the McKinley law may as well stand

during the next four years.

JUST before the election last Novem-

ber over a hundred Democratic orators

were calling to farmers to vote for Cleve-

land and dollar-a-bushel wheat. They

voted for Cleveland, and now they have

half-dollar wheat—the price of No. 2

red yesterday.

REPUBLICANS who insisted, two weeks

ago, that "there isn't a ghost of a chance

for a Republican municipal ticket, pre-

dicted yesterday that the Republican

ticket will be elected from top to bot-

tom. The average taxpayer has al-

ready a surfeit of the Sullivan tax-

eater.

THAT \$21,390 which must be paid this

year as extra interest on the \$21,000,

which, because of the dictation of a

Democratic boss, was not refunded at a

low rate of interest a year ago, would

go a long way toward the payment of

the expense of the removal of garbage

by taxation.

THE money lenders of the country are

the depositors of savings banks. There

were 4,781,605 depositors in 1892, and

their deposits aggregated \$1,712,709,026.

In 1890 the number of depositors was

4,238,893—an increase of over half a

million in the two years of greatest Re-

publican prosperity.

It is announced that the leaders of the

incoming House, or such of them as will

be potential forces, are in favor of the

adoption of a set of rules very like those

which Thomas B. Reed enforced during

the Fifty-first Congress, to the great in-

dignation and denunciation of the De-

mocracy of the whole country.

A FEW days ago a veteran in this city

sent an invitation to a comrade in Ohio

to be his guest during the National En-

campment. In his reply, among other

things, he said:

This beloved rebel administration is

hunting the boys down with Southern de-

fective bloodhounds.

The recipient of the letter "cannot see

how more truth upon this subject can

be expressed in less words." He then

goes on to free his mind on the same

subject at length, pitching into the

Democratic leaders in a manner recall-

ing the days of the war, declaring that

the men who build monuments to Jeff

Davis and glory in his career are the

controlling element in the pension bu-

reau. Already this administration has

shown its incapacity, says this veteran,

"in all things, except in the cutting off

of the names of decrepit and maimed

Union soldiers, a hundred thousand of

whom it would like to see in the alma-

houses." The Journal has received sev-

eral similar vigorous letters.

THERE may be room for a difference

of opinion as to whether the financial

situation in Indiana would be materially

benefited by the payment of pensions

at this point in currency instead of by

drafts on New York. The Journal be-

lieves there is very nearly as much cur-

rency within the limits of the State now

as there was when last year's wheat

crop, much larger than that of this year, was moved, and it does not believe that the effect on the moving of the crop or in any other channel of business would be materially different whether pensions are paid in drafts on New York or in currency. The theory that there is not money enough in Indiana, or in the West generally, to meet the wants of trade is part and parcel of the theory that there is not money enough in the country to transact business. The Journal does not subscribe to this theory, but it recognizes the right of others to advocate it.

## A SCHEME THAT WON'T DO.

The opinion of the Attorney-general of Colorado illustrates the tendency in some quarters—too many, indeed—to try new and dangerous methods of increasing the currency. It seems impossible for many persons to divest themselves of the idea that the present financial trouble and business depression are due to a scarcity of currency, and that an easy, simple and effective remedy lies in an increase of the currency. The advocates of this theory do not trouble themselves much as to how the increased currency is to be obtained, what it is to consist of, or what the ulterior consequences of issuing it might be. They are like a frog, which, dazzled by the glinting of a red rag, jumps at the color and impales itself on a hook.

In Colorado the demand for an increase of currency is intensified by the necessity of providing a market and use for silver. Perhaps it is asking too much of human nature to expect that a man's financial theories should rise above his personal interests, and yet a little reflection will show that they ought to. To Colorado silver is the greatest thing in the world, and yet Colorado constitutes but a small part of the world, and the silver interest is a very small one compared with some others. Soon or late the people of Colorado will have to learn to discuss the silver question with reference to the interests not of that State alone, but of the United States and the entire commercial world.

With a double view of providing for an increase of currency and a new use for silver the Attorney-general of Colorado gives it as his opinion that the State may accumulate silver bullion and issue certificates thereon, receivable for taxes and other State dues, which might pass from hand to hand and enter into the monetary circulation of the State, thereby, as he says, "contributing to the better transaction of business and relieving the financial depression now existing in the State." The Attorney-general does not claim that these certificates could be made legal tender. That is forbidden by the Constitution. He also practically admits that they could not contain any promise of payment in coin, as that would make them "bills of credit," which no State is permitted to issue. They would be nothing more than certificates of deposit against silver bullion. "Representing, as they will, if issued," says the Attorney-general, "a commodity that fluctuates in value, the certificates will fluctuate accordingly. Hence they can in no sense be called paper intended to circulate as money. They will be sold in the market, and these sales will be only a token of the sale of so many ounces of bullion or bars of metal. Their value will be controlled by the same rules and causes that control the value of any other personal property. They are, in effect, nothing more than warehousemen's receipts, stating on their face that the holder will be entitled to the delivery to him of so many ounces of bullion of a certain fineness on presentation of the certificate to the proper officer of the government."

We fail to see how such a scheme as this would afford any relief to the people of Colorado. Suppose the State should take the entire silver product for a year, or a term of years, and issue certificates of deposit thereon. The silver bullion, instead of being marketed, would be piled up in the State vaults. The certificates would have only a silver bullion value. Not being legal tender, nor redeemable in gold or its equivalent, they could have no money value and no circulation outside of the State. If the State took them in payment of taxes it would simply be piling up silver bullion with an uncertain and fluctuating market ahead. In short, there would be nothing in the transaction for anybody. So far as practical results are concerned, it would be as futile as a man's attempting to lift himself over a fence by his bootstraps. The Colorado scheme won't do.

## THE PRESIDENT AND THE TARIFF.

Through Speaker Crisp and others who have seen the President within two months, it is intimated that he has so modified his views concerning the tariff that he will oppose any general change, and that he and his free-trade Secretary of the Treasury "are now satisfied that the people ought to understand that there will be no wholesale and revolutionary treatment of the tariff." Mr. Cleveland wants no rebellion against the protective principle, no such rearrangement of schedules as would imperil manufacturing interests. In other words, the President proposes a clean back-down from the Democratic platform. All such Democrats as Governor Flower and William C. Whitney agree with the President.

It is hoped that these reports are true, and that the President will take ground in favor of letting the tariff alone. After the repeal of that portion of the Sherman act providing for the purchase of silver bullion, the formal declaration of the President and Congress that there shall be no special modification of the tariff will lay the foundation for the early return of confidence and the resumption of manufacturing industries. True, it would be a humiliation for the Democratic President and his party in Congress to confess that they have been mistaken concerning the tariff, but humiliation is preferable to being held responsible for a policy which will involve the industries of the country in ruin and fill our cities with hungry people. Let the President make it clear to the country that the tariff schedules

shall stand practically as they are during the next four years, and the gloom which is now settling over the country because of closing factories, and the rapidly growing armies of the idle will at once begin to disappear.

## SILVER IN FRANCE.

One of the favorite questions of the advocates of free silver is: "How is it that France keeps \$700,000,000 of silver on a parity with gold?" That personification of mossbackism, Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the last to ask it with a request for an answer.

The answer is an easy one. France stopped the coinage of legal-tender silver about a year after we began it. All France and the commercial world knows that France will coin no more silver. France is not for the free coinage of silver except for the United States. France stopped the coinage of silver when it realized that it would lead the country to a depreciated silver basis. Let Congress do as France did in 1878—stop the coinage of silver—and the United States can compel the gold in this country to carry the silver it now has, as does the gold of France carry its volume of silver. France carries more silver than the United States now has, because the industrial people of France carry much of their savings in the form of silver money. In France there are no small notes, so that silver takes the place in traffic of our one, two and five-dollar bills. If the paper of these denominations should be abolished, millions of silver dollars would take its place. Bank checks, for small transactions, are quite unknown in France, while in this country every business man keeps a bank account and pays the most of his bills by checks. In other words, France is saturated with silver money, taking the place of all small bank bills and small checks, and being hoarded in stockings instead of being turned into the savings banks and the loan associations. Again, France has no large hostile balance of foreign trade from year to year, to drain away her supply of gold. On the other hand, year by year, the gold stock of France is augmented.

If Congress would keep our store of silver on a parity with gold, let it follow France's example—stop purchasing and stop coining silver. For the rest, let the tariff alone, so that gold shall not be sent abroad to purchase merchandise which can be produced at home.

SOME days since the Journal received an anonymous letter, inclosing stamps, in which the writer asked several questions regarding the production of tin plate in this country. Having made inquiry, the following is the result: On Dec. 31, 1891, there were in active operation twenty-four tin-plate mills, with an aggregate capital of about \$3,000,000 and an aggregate capacity of about forty thousand boxes of 100 lbs. each. There were, at the same time, four large works in process of construction. A box of plates weighs about 138 pounds. On Dec. 31, 1892, there were in operation in different States thirty-two firms making tin plate. The product of these thirty-two mills was, in the three months ending Dec. 31, 1892, 19,755,491 pounds.

The above figures are from the official reports of Colonel Ayres. His last report showed a growth in the industry, but Secretary Carlisle ordered its revision, to eliminate the black plates imported and tinned in this country. It has been demonstrated that the tin-plate industry would have grown to supply the home market for the most part in a few years had not Mr. Cleveland been elected.

HANGING and burning in effigy is a foolish and passionate way of expressing disapproval of the acts of a public man. If the people of Rome, O., feel as strongly in regard to the pension policy of this administration as their actions indicate let them ruse their wrath and vote the Republican ticket, henceforth and forever. That is better than hanging Hoke Smith in effigy.

## BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Misnamed. "They call me the tender passion," said the young man who had just quitted another sister. "But it strikes me that it is about as tough as possible."

## HE LET IT GO.

From the Plunkett Bugle: "In speaking of the Hon. Mr. Eloré as a juggler and political word swallower, in our issue of last week, it was our intention to say 'word swallower,' but, in view of the honorable gentleman's record as a retractor, we have concluded to let it go at that."

## SIXED HIS DATES.

Hungry Higgins—Wen did Columbus come to this country? Weary Watkins—Bout four hundred years ago.

Hungry Higgins—Gee! No wonder a fellow gave me the horse laugh when I told him I was Christ's second cousin.

## ANOTHER VICTIM.

"I suppose the panic hasn't struck you yet, Mr. Grotzki?" "It hasn't, eh? Here I've got more'n a \$40,000 that I can't get people to borrow at all—they're afraid to go into business any deeper. If these times keep up a little longer I'll land in the poorhouse in six months."

## THE SPOILATION OF SIAM.

CAN it be possible that Johnny Bull is simply waiting for France to get into the trap? Washington is disappointed. Siam's unconditional yielding to all her hogish demands has left no semblance of excuse for war.—Kansas City Journal.

No sympathy is likely to be wasted on Siam in her extremity. Modern nations help only those powers that are willing to help themselves.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

SIAM'S acceptance of the full terms of the French ultimatum has averted a small war for the present, at the possible cost of a larger war in the future.—Philadelphia Record.

FRANCE'S prestige for the time being has, perhaps, increased by her triumph over Siam, but glory so cheaply and discreditably obtained vanishes quickly.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It has been the fortune of France to found colonies only to have England get control of them as soon as they are worth having. The case of France's Asiatic possessions and her lately proved an exception.—New York Times.

SIAM has yielded to France's demands, and the latter will be not a little ahead in territory and prestige in that part of the world, while her politicians will be very much ahead at home because of the incident.—Chicago Tribune.

Of course, no other result was possible as between Siam and France. The weaker nation must give way before the stronger when the latter makes its demands with sufficient emphasis, and there can be little doubt that not only Siam, but all of the remaining Oriental monarchies will eventual-

ly be absorbed by the expanding European powers.—Philadelphia Times.

To let France grab half of Siam now will enable England presently, with better grace, to grab the other half, besides giving her a most effective reply to France's clamor against her continued occupation of Egypt.—New York Tribune.

It is the main bold stroke of the French government has been successful, and a republic which is little disposed to "colonize" foreign territory has secured new rights. How long will it rest content with its new possessions?—Chicago Record.

The blot of the whole affair is that it represents an act of international plunder by a nation professing to be civilized, with the correlated declaration of European politicians that the world is a jungle, and have no right to justice.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It is at least probable that had all the points in dispute between the two countries been referred to an international tribunal of arbitration the verdict would have gone against France on the major part of the claims involved.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is in a manner that involves humiliation and injury to Siam, confers no great glory upon the French republic, and leaves Great Britain the only party to the controversy that emerges from it with the increased respect of nations.—New York Times.

## THE IRON HALL'S PLANS

Changes Which Are to Be Made in Order to Get the Receivership Dissolved.

Adjourned Session of the Anti-Somerville Branch to Meet Here To-Day—Petitions to Be Presented to the Court.

The adjourned session of the anti-Somerville branch of Supreme Sitting of the Order of the Iron Hall will convene at the Denison to-day. About a dozen of the delegates have arrived and are registered at that hotel, and a large number are expected to come in on the morning trains. The sitting will attempt a thorough and complete reorganization of the order. There will be some radical changes made in the laws which a costly experience has proven to be highly necessary. At the last meeting of the Supreme Sitting, held here in May, several of the minor officers were not filed, the election being postponed on account of proposed changes in the way of filling these offices. Under the old regime all these officers were elected to their positions and the order was compelled to pay mileage for their attendance upon the sessions of the Supreme Sitting. It is probable that this will be changed and a plan in use in the Odd Fellows and several other secret societies will be adopted by which the supreme justice will be empowered to appoint these officers out of the delegates attending.

W. E. Landers, of this city, who is a member of the Supreme Sitting by virtue of his being a past officer of the order, in speaking of the situation yesterday afternoon said that he would like to see some action taken until the final settlement of the suit now pending in the Superior Court, but that there would be a thorough reorganization of the order. He was urged by the Supreme Court in its ruling on the case last winter. The case will come up for a new trial in the county court this fall. The work of the Supreme Sitting at this time will be to get a feasible plan to present to the court when the members will be prepared to ask that the control of the order be transferred to the members. Mr. Landers said he had considerable correspondence bearing upon the reorganization, and the membership of the order displayed a general interest in the plan and in the changes that would be made. Under the old plan the order did not pay continuous sick benefits; the member could only draw one half the face of his certificate in case of illness, and he drew nothing during the first year he was not allowed benefits after that time. It is proposed in the new order to limit the number of weeks each year for which benefits shall be paid and to provide for payment any time during the time the certificate is in force. There will be some changes in regard to the payment of the reserve fund. Mr. Landers said that he thought any special or very important investments should require the sanction of the Supreme Sitting, and that he had been called for that purpose if necessary. "If this had been required before," he said, "the transfer of the money to the Philadelphia bank could never have been made." Changes will also be made to eradicate the one-man power. The responsibility will be distributed among more officials.

Another very radical change that will be made is in regard to the sisterhood. Under the old plan the woman had no representation in the order, and she was not allowed to attend the women to representation in that body. There will also, in all probability, be some changes in the contract itself, but just what these changes will be it is not possible to say at this time, as the opinions of the delegates have not been obtained upon the proposed new features.

It was determined that the campaign of the order to the various branches for signatures, and will be presented to the court when the case is called. The petitions relate that the members have been proceeding with all possible diligence to effect a reorganization, with such new officers and changes in the laws as will insure the proper application of the funds, and asks for a continuance of the cause until they have had a reasonable time for the perfection of their organization. They ask an order of the court permitting an inspection and examination of the books and records of the order in the hands of the receiver, under such restrictions as the court may see proper to impose. They ask that as soon as can be done the receiver be removed, and that all persons concerned in the court dissolve the receivership. The petition contains an agreement by the signers of it that the time that has elapsed since the appointment of the receiver and his discharge shall be added to the maturing time of their certificate, thus relieving the order from the necessity of paying the maturing number of certificates before it could resume business, which it would be impossible for it to do.

Mr. Landers said that the action of the court board of review in assessing the order at such an enormous figure would also receive the consideration of the Supreme Sitting. The board, he said, "simply heard that the order had that amount of money in bank and assessed it at that valuation without inquiring as to what its indebtedness might be."

ARSON AS AN AMUSEMENT.

Three Boys Fire a Woodshed to See the Hose-Rel Machine Run.

Ottie Hooker, of No. 25 Biddle street, George Weber, of No. 38 North Pine street, and Charlie Volmer, of No. 222 North Pine street, were arrested last night by officers Reeder and Dilts and locked up on a charge of arson. The trio of youngsters are but ten years of age and the sons of respectable parents. Yesterday afternoon they were playing in the rear of the house of a neighbor, when that juvenile proposed that they set fire to his mother's woodshed, "just to see the hose-rel machine run," as he expressed it.

The Volmer boy volunteered to do the job, and a match was procured and lighted. A few scraps of paper in the shed served to start the fire, and the youngsters were once rewarded by a fine view of the "hose-rel." The firemen succeeded in saving the adjoining buildings with slight loss.

## THE FRAUDS ARE COMPRESSED

Sullivan Machine Candidates for Council All Withdraw from the Ticket.

Desperate Scheme of the Democrats to Annex Houghville and Insane Asylum Territory to Secure a Majority This Fall.

The Frightened Sullivan Gang Calls Another Convention for Friday.

Tom Taggart Presides Over the Meeting of Candidates—Springsteen's Friends Think He Was Also Buncoed—Other Politics.

## THE CANDIDATES WITHDRAW.

Democratic Nominees for Councilmen at Large Sign a Little Paper.

The frauds perpetrated at the last Democratic city convention are beginning to give too strong an odor for further concealment from the decent members of the party. The Sullivan machine out a trifling too wide a swath and has endeavored to make away more than its capacity. The more they headed in the Sullivan gang began to see the great danger of proceeding any further with blood on their hands and concluded in desperation that something had to be done to try to save the little Mayor from the just indignation of Democrats who, under the circumstances, propose to defeat him and the machine. Extreme measures were adopted for this extreme case, and last night the nominees for councilmen at large met with Tom Taggart, as presiding officer, and withdrew from the ticket. Every man of them signed a letter stating that clerical errors had been made at the convention and at the time were asked to be corrected, which was not done. The letter also asked that another convention be called for next Friday night.

J. F. White, of the Ninth ward, was not present, but sent in a letter to Thomas Taggart, resigning his nomination and warning his friends to cover their heads. Mr. White stated last night that the color of the whole convention was offensive, and that he did not propose to kill himself in the Ninth ward by signing his name to go on the ticket. He had been, he said, notified at different times of contemplated meetings such as that of last night, but would have nothing